

MAY DRIVE BUREAU AWAY FROM CITY

Site Selected for Observatory Changed to One That Won't Be Accepted.

IGNORE PROTEST OF BUSINESS PEOPLE

Council Committee Wrangles for Hours, Finally Agreeing to Location on Brow of Chimborazo Hill, Which Chief Moore Will Reject.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unanimous expression of the commercial interests of the city, which have worked unceasingly to bring the United States Weather Observatory to Richmond, in the face of a joint resolution adopted by both branches of the Council, and with the people of the neighborhood divided in sentiment, the Council Committee on Grounds and Buildings last night recommended the site offered by the Federal government and offered in lieu of place on the brow of the hill in Chimborazo Park, which a letter from Chief William H. Moore, of the weather service, distinctly stated would not answer.

Further Nasty Meeting.
The discussion lasted more than three hours, amid the greatest confusion, which Chairman Whitlock and the members of the committee kept the members of the Council in a state of confusion. The discussion was so long and so noisy that the members of the Council were unable to hear the speaker, and the speaker was unable to hear the members. The discussion was so long and so noisy that the members of the Council were unable to hear the speaker, and the speaker was unable to hear the members.

Often several members were speaking at once, and the applause of the audience could not be hushed until Acting Chairman Watkins threatened to close the session. No member kept tally of the number of times members spoke, but there were several who must have addressed the committee and the audience from a dozen to twenty times. Much of the oratory was addressed to the audience, it being apparent that many of the members had made up their minds. Councilman Don Leavy opened the debate with a motion to reconsider the action in selecting the site indicated by Chief Moore on his visit to Richmond, the highest point in Chimborazo Park convenient to the entrance to the park and to the city.

Alderman E. Douglas Richardson, who is not a member of the committee, spoke for Marshall Ward in opposition to the site selected, and was repeatedly applauded.

Commercial Interests Protest.
Business Manager Dabney and Vice-President Henry W. Wood, of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly of the commercial importance of keeping the observatory here as a valuable aid in shipping, an ornament to the city and an exhibition of a lack of prejudice. If the building were allowed to go to one of the forty other cities which had made applications for it, George A. McMin, president of the Fruit and Produce Association, spoke of the commercial value of the weather reports.

Mr. Richardson replied that he was not objecting to the Bureau, but to its being placed in Chimborazo Park. Mr. Don Leavy started the round of motions and counter-motions by moving that the site in Gamble's Hill Park, originally selected, be offered, and his motion was carried. Mr. Tucker then produced an opinion of the City Attorney on the deeds to the property, which require a street fifty feet wide to be maintained if the park is ever given up.

Mr. Buford wished to have a deed drawn for the site selected by the government officials, at the same time offering another site on the brow of the hill, less objectionable to property owners in the neighborhood.

Neighborhood Divided.
Detective-Sergeant Whitlock came back with a protest against the hillside site as damaging his property, saying that if the bureau was to be put in Chimborazo Park at all, it should be placed where originally selected. President Peters presented a letter from Congressman John Lamb, inclosing a copy of a letter to William H. Moore, of Richmond, from Chief Moore, in which he stated that the site on the brow of the hill was not acceptable; that it was fully five minutes' walk from the street car, and that if placed there it would greatly impair the usefulness of the building. The letter concluded: "It is absolutely essential that the building shall be adjacent to a car line. The site that has been determined upon I shall not willingly relinquish."

Some Objections Are Trivial.
Mr. Hill, to whom this letter had been addressed, was in the audience, and replied with some heat that it was a private letter and should not have been brought before the committee; that Mr. Moore's objections were trivial, and that if placed in the park at all it must be on the brow of the hill. So the debate went on for two hours, one citizen objecting to having the building taken from one locality, only to be placed in front of his property, until Mr. Wood remarked that there was nothing contagious about the weather instruments that they should be avoided as a smallpox hospital. A motion to accept the Moore site, as a compromise, was lost, 5 to 3, the ayes being Don Leavy, Buford, Gunter, Tucker and Burton; noes, Messrs. Molton, Powers, Satterfield, Selph, Whitlock and Watkins. A further proposition to postpone action pending a conference with Chief Moore was lost, 2 to 9, Messrs. Gunter and Powers voting in the affirmative.

The Final Vote.
A motion offered by Mr. Satterfield that the committee merely report to the Council that it could not agree on a site was also lost, only receiving the votes of Mr. Satterfield and Mr. Whitlock.

After 11 o'clock the original proposition came up, recommending to the Council the site on the brow of the hill, declared to be not acceptable to the Council.

(Continued on Page Two—Column 4.)

SWEAR TO BRUTALITY

Much interesting testimony in Seneca (Donal Jones) Murder Case. UNION, S. C., February 4.—Interest in the sensational Jones murder case now in trial here, Judge Meminger to-day ruled that any evidence as to threats by Jones on the life of his wife and evidence as to their relationship since their occupancy of their new home began three days ago would be allowed. This is regarded as an inroad on the prosecution, and much evidence, some of which probably will be brought out.

Mrs. Whitlock swore to seeing numerous bruises and scars on her sister, Jones' deceased wife, during her life, and how during a visit to her sister, shortly before the alleged murder, she heard Jones and his wife cursing in the room which Jones and his wife occupied, and a sound as if some one had been knocked down. Witness asked Jones to be good to her sister, and she referred to an incident when he had beaten her with a stick, and she had been on the way home had beaten her with bottles. He said he would rule his own house.

A negro testified that Jones invited him to dine with him and Mrs. Jones, waited on the table. The negro objected, but Jones told him it was all right.

Numerous witnesses testified to various instances of Jones' alleged brutal treatment of his wife, and different persons had seen many bruises and scars on her body.

The State may close its case to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Livingston Engaged in Sharp Colloquy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—While the House to-day considered the agricultural appropriation bill there was a sharp exchange of words between Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. Livingston, of Kansas.

MEMBERS IN DODGE

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Livingston Engaged in Sharp Colloquy. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—While the House to-day considered the agricultural appropriation bill there was a sharp exchange of words between Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. Livingston, of Kansas.

VIRGINIAN IN IT

One of Those Indicted in Oklahoma Was Here. MUSKOGEE, OKLA., February 4.—No method of procedure in the town lot fraud indictment cases will be decided until after the arrival of Governor C. N. Haskell here to-morrow. A dispatch from A. B. English, who is at Los Angeles, and is slowly recovering from an operation, states that his physicians have decided that he is not capable for him to come to Muskogee before April 5. A number of leading citizens of Muskogee have signed his bond, and it will be sent to him for the indictment or not.

UNDERPAID CLERKS

Question of Raising Their Salaries Is Brought to Senate. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—The question of increasing the salaries of government clerks was briefly discussed to-day in the Senate in connection with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. It was touched upon by Senator Chandler, of New York, who said: "I do not think it is to the credit of the Congress that we have raised our clerks' salaries, and the salaries of the officials who are in position to urge their wishes, and have not only neglected, but refused, to increase the salaries of the clerks who are in position to insist upon their demands, and would be rebuked and in danger of losing their positions, should they insist upon an increase."

MASON "AT SIGHT"

Texas Lodge Condemns Action in Case of President-Elect Taft. HOUSTON, TEX., February 4.—The Masonic chapter at Waltham, Tex., has issued a strong condemnation of the action of the Grand Master in granting a special dispensation in the case of President-Elect Taft, permitting him to become a Mason "at sight" February 18 at Columbus, O.

Says It Is Regular

CINCINNATI, O., February 4.—W. B. Meib, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, said the adoption of the resolution by the Masonic chapter at Waltham, Tex., condemning the action of the Grand Master of Ohio in granting a special dispensation in the case of President-Elect Taft, permitting him to become a Mason "at sight" is unprecedented and unnecessary. He declared the action of the Grand Master of Ohio was absolutely regular and Masonic in every respect, and in accordance with Masonic precedent.

DRAWN BACK

Young Man Returns to Scene of Crime After Ten Years.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, February 4.—Drawn by some irresistible impulse to return to the scene where he killed a man when he was fifteen years of age, a young man, who had been in the United States for ten years, to-day surrendered to the sheriff of the county of Dublin.

NEGRO AMUCK IN MEMPHIS STREETS

Armed With Revolver and His Pockets Filled With Ammunition.

IS BROUGHT TO BAY AND FINALLY SLAIN

Held Up Negro With Bundle of Hides, Failed to Dispose of Them, and When Pursued Opened Fire Indiscriminately, Wounding No One.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 4.—Following a daring hold-up on a busy thoroughfare to-day, Henry Morton, a negro, armed with a revolver and with pockets filled with ammunition, ran amuck, firing repeatedly into street cars and houses and at pedestrians and terrorized a section of North Memphis before he was shot to death by police and citizens.

After relieving another negro of a bundle of hides Morton endeavored to force a trade with a produce dealer at the point of his pistol. Failing, he sent a confederate to dispose of the booty, but both escaped before the arrival of the police.

Located on Car. The negro was finally located aboard a street car, but as an officer approached he jumped from the car, firing blindly several times. As he ran he continued to fire. As pedestrians appeared the negro shot hurriedly and continued his race. Several groups of school children were fired on, and firing into a house the bullets of the negro narrowly missed a woman occupant.

A riot call brought a squad of police which was joined by several scores of citizens, and Morton was finally cornered on a porch. At bay, the negro endeavored to fire his pursuers, but his bullets went wild, while a volley from the pursuers put an end to the battle. Four rounds of unspent cartridges were found in the pockets of the dead negro.

QUIET IN PITTSBURG

Police, However, Still Hunting Out the Unemployed Negroes.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 4.—The situation in the Herron Hill district, where over 100 negroes have been arrested during the past couple of days, following the many attacks on young white girls in that section of the city, is quiet to-night, but a double force of police and plain clothes men is still on duty, as there is a strong undercurrent of racial feeling that needs but a slight excuse to make it break forth in a violent form.

The authorities believe that in Mack McGee, a negro arrested in the city Tuesday night, they have the man who has been terrorizing the Herron Hill district. McGee was identified to-day as the negro seen running away from the scene of the most recent assault, and Miss Ida O'Neil, the victim of the attack, gave a description of the cap worn by her assailant that fits the hedges worn by McGee.

However, the police are continuing the search for unemployed negroes and occasional arrests are still being made. Judge John D. Shafer to-day sentenced William Marshall, charged with a series of burglaries in the Western penitentiary, to the limit of the law, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a more serious crime on Mrs. Mary Shafer several weeks ago.

Many negroes of the Herron Hill district are moving to the suburbs to escape way from the scene of the trouble. The authorities have sent out decoys to catch negroes who have been molesting white women. Young men, dressed as women and armed with blackjacks, walk through the district hoping to have the guilty negroes accost or attack them.

A report was made to the police to-night of an attack on a girl in the Lawrenceville district of the city, about two miles from the Herron Hill section. Margaret Blomberg, aged eighteen years, alleges that a negro came to the house where she was employed last to-day, and when refused the keys to the automobile garage, choked her and hit her over the head with a steel bar. The girl was not seriously injured, and the police were unable to capture the assailant.

Because of this the authorities have increased their vigilance in that district materially, fearing a repetition of the Herron Hill troubles.

Immigration Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—Senator Gary, of South Carolina, to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Immigration Commission to report to the Senate various facts concerning its expenditures and the probable time required to complete its labors.

PRESIDENT SAYS MUST BE STOPPED

Telegraphs California's Governor About Excluding Japanese From Schools.

PASSED ASSEMBLY BY VOTE OF 48 TO 26

Mr. Roosevelt Declares It Unconstitutional, and Says, "We Should at Once Have to Test It in the Courts."

SACRAMENTO, CAL., February 4.—With the defeat in the lower house to-day of two of the anti-Japanese measures, followed by the unexpected passage of a third bill segregating Japanese school children in separate schools, along with Chinese, Koreans and other Asiatics, President Roosevelt again has taken a hand in the anti-Japanese legislation that for the last week has drawn international attention to California. Hardly had the bill been passed by the Assembly before Governor Gillett received the following telegram from the President: "Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1909. 'J. N. Gillett, Governor of California: 'Your kind letter has been received. What is the rumor that the California Legislature has passed a bill excluding the Japanese children from the public schools? This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional, and we should at once have to test it in the courts. I am, Sir, very respectfully, (Signed) 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.' Governor Replies.

The Governor at once sent a reply, stating that he had no objection to the bill, and that he had requested the President an immediate answer. The bill passed places the Japanese in the same classification with the other Asiatics and inserts the word "Japanese" in the present segregation bill, providing for the segregation in separate schools of "Mongolian" children.

By this action, the lower House of the California Legislature has taken the step which the Board of Education of San Francisco intended to take two years ago, which was abandoned after the board and former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz were called to Washington and had several conferences with President Roosevelt.

Bill Passes Assembly.
Grover L. Johnson's bill, compelling Japanese to attend separate public schools, was passed by the Assembly to-day by a vote of 48 to 26.

Mr. Johnson's other bills prohibiting aliens from being members of boards of directors and restricting them in residence districts at the option of boards of supervisors, were defeated, the former by a vote of 34 to 16. The latter measure failed of passage because of a tie vote, the friends of the bill being unable to muster the required 41 votes. Roll call finally stood 37 to 37 after a call of the House and several changes from aye to no and vice versa.

Segregation Bill.
The principal debate was upon the residential segregation bill. Many who voted against the land and corporation measures announced that they favored segregation of the undesirable aliens because that was effective anti-Japanese legislation.

Shortly after the disposal of the Johnson bills Mr. Drew moved that the vote by which his land bill was defeated yesterday be reconsidered. He offered to amend the measure by striking out a section, which it had been declared, violated the treaty rights of several nations.

He declared that as the school bill had just been passed, and that was the one against which the President objected strenuously two years ago, the Assembly should go a step further and pass the land bill.

The motion was lost, the vote being 38 ayes and 33 noes. This showed a gain of ten votes for the proponents of the bill.

RACE WAR

Senator Newlands Sends Letter of Warning to Nevada's Governor. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—Senator Nixon to-day received replies from the telegrams which he sent yesterday to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of the Nevada Legislature. Mr. Nixon feels confident that the resolution passed by the Nevada House, urging the California Legislature to pass anti-Japanese legislation, will not be passed by the Senate.

A long letter to-day was sent to Governor Dickinson, of Nevada, by (Continued on Page Two—Column 2.)

JUROR WHITWORTH REMOVED BY JUDGE

He Preferred to Escape Service, but Denied Any Bias.

COURT COMMENTS ON DRAWING OF VENIRES

Paper Had Intimated Box Was Tamped With—Made Up Two Years Ago, in Custody of Clerk, Who Was Carmack's Campaign Manager.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 4.—When an early adjournment was taken to-day in the trial of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of E. W. Carmack, the jurors passed for the trial of the case had been reduced from eleven to ten by the removal of Juror Whitworth, and a new venire of 500 tallems had been ordered summoned for appearance at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and from these both the State and the defense expressed the hope that the two jurors necessary to complete the trial panel will be secured.

When court opened Judge Hart said: "There have been intimations in the press that the jury list has been tampered with. I wish to say that the jury box from which the names are drawn is in the custody of Circuit Clerk Lewis Hitt. The names in it were placed there two years ago. It remains sealed, and is controlled by Clerk Hitt, who was Carmack's campaign manager. I make this statement in justice to every one concerned."

Judge Hart seemed to feel very deeply the insinuation that there was an effort made to get men on the panel friendly to the defendants. Very few, if any, in the room had heard of such a charge, which was sent to the judge in the form of a clipping from an out-of-town paper.

Whitworth Is Removed.
The court then drew the new venire and sent for Juror Whitworth. The latter was asked to explain his remark that he was against Governor Patterson.

"I said I was against him because of his abuse of the pardoning power and in turning criminals loose."

Judge Anderson, of the defense, cross-examined the juror. Whitworth declared he would much prefer to escape service, but denied any bias.

The court then briefly reviewed the charge. He held that the claim that the juror had said that the defendants should be hanged was controverted. On the second charge that he had said that Governor Patterson had a hand in the killing, the judge held that the juror did not deny it specifically enough. "Therefore," the court concluded, "I deem it best to excuse Mr. Whitworth from the jury."

A State objected strenuously, and declared that the court's action would discredit and disgrace Whitworth. Judge Hart hastened to say that there was no ground for such a statement. The State continued to fight the decision and in lengthy speeches sought to change it without avail.

Court then adjourned until Monday at 9 o'clock A. M., when the efforts to secure two more jurors will be resumed.

CONSIDER DANIEL BILL

Provide for Purchase of Monument Site at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—A hearing was granted to-day by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Senator Daniel's bill providing for the purchase of land on which stand certain monuments erected on the battlefield of Bull Run, Va.

There are a number of these monuments which stand on private property, the titles to which have never been acquired by the United States, some of them being erected by some Federal monuments. No action was taken by the committee, and it is likely that a subcommittee will go to the battlefield to investigate the situation.

ODD-FELLOWS ROBBED

Costly Jewels and Ornaments and Copies of Secret Work. CHATHAM, ONT., February 4.—The Odd-Fellows Temple here was robbed of costly jewels and ornaments last night.

What has caused the most consternation, however, was the discovery that copies of the secret work of the order were taken by the thieves.

Participate in Mardi Gras.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—The third torpedo flotilla, now at Pensacola, Fla., has been ordered to Mobile to participate in the Mardi Gras celebration there February 15 to 25.

COMPLETE RELIEF

Anti-Saloon League of America Not to Stop Short of That.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., February 4.—An address by Dr. P. A. Baker, of Columbus, Ohio, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at the convention of the Anti-Saloon League to-day's feature of the session of League. The speaker devoted most of his attention to Federal legislation on the liquor question, and expressed the belief that Congress have Speaker Cannon's district last fall, and of the things for which we have been contending."

In answer to numerous requests as to what bills the Anti-Saloon League asked for Dr. Baker this afternoon issued the following official statement: "The eight years' fight of the Anti-Saloon League to protect the States against nullification of their liquor laws under the guise of interstate commerce is about to result in partial recognition. Amendments were given in Speaker Cannon's district last fall, and if he was re-elected some measure would be passed.

Some members in Congress have decided to incorporate such provision in the revision of the country, and for that purpose have determined upon the Knox bill, which was introduced in the House by Mr. Miller, of Kansas. This measure, however, is not far enough, and the introduction Monday of a new bill by Mr. Langley, of Kentucky, was for the purpose of serving the revision of the country, and not stop short of complete relief.

"However, as evidence of good faith, pursuant to the league policy to acknowledge the position of the country, matter how slight, the league has advised its friends in Congress to support this measure, and advises the country to encourage them in so doing."

It is announced that the Anti-Saloon League has established a \$50,000 printing house in Columbus, Ohio, and in future it will print its own newspapers and periodicals.

YOUNG BIGAMIST

Ashby L. Harding, of Alexandria, Acknowledges Two Brides.

BAITMORE, MD., February 4.—With two pretty girls, one nineteen and the other twenty years old, as companions, Ashby L. Harding, twenty-two years old, of Alexandria, Va., was committed to court by Justice Lodge, of this city, to-day on the charge of bigamy. Harding admitted the charge, and said he had contracted the second marriage under the impression that the first Mrs. Harding had secured a divorce.

Both marriages, it developed, were the result of elopements, one having been performed in Alexandria, and the other in this city in December, Harding came here on December 27, and was married to a girl named Miss Agnes F. Wise, of Washington, and they were married by Rev. David T. Neely, pastor of Asquith Presbyterian Church. Three days later he is alleged to have left his bride.

The first Mrs. Harding, formerly Miss Fannie Shank, of Washington, is employed as a nurse. She told the justice that she had married Harding in Alexandria in 1907, after a runaway trip from Washington, where both she and Harding had been employed at a hotel. She said she had never seen him since he left him because she "didn't care to be always paying his bills."

NOMINATIONS HELD UP

Several Named for Federal Judges Are on Anxious Seats.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Several United States district judgeships, appointments, which have been sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt, are being held up on charges of various kinds, and three of the nominees are being investigated by subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Judiciary.

In addition to the case of Oscar R. Underhill, for the Northern District of Alabama, which has been before the Senate for three years, investigations have been started of charges filed against Roy A. Gunnison, for the District of Alaska, and Herbert Sewell for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

No evidence has yet been submitted in the Sewell case.

LOEB IS LANDED

Gets Collectorship of New York's Port, Not in Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Friends of William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the United States, made the definite statement to-day that he is to be named collector of the port of New York at the beginning of the next administration.

Mr. Loeb, who has been before the Senate for three years, investigations have been started of charges filed against Roy A. Gunnison, for the District of Alaska, and Herbert Sewell for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

RECKLESS PRINCE

Future Ruler of Serbia in Another Automobile Accident. BELGRADE, SERBIA, February 4.—Crown Prince George of Serbia, who suffered another automobile accident as a result of his indulging in fast driving, is now in a hospital.

The impact was so severe that the car was wrecked and the prince hurled into the glass front. He was able to return to the palace on horseback.

SIX MEN KILLED

Construction Train Rounds Curve, Crashing Into Gang of Laborers. NEW YORK, February 4.—Six men were killed and several injured to-day when a construction train on the New York Central Railroad ran down a party of track repairers near University Heights, in Bronx Borough.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT

Two Killed and Eight Injured in Pennsylvania Mine Shaft. JOHNSTOWN, PA., February 4.—Two men were killed and eight others injured to-day as the result of an elevator accident at Shaft No. 1 of the Jerome Coal mine, Jerome, Pa., near here.

The dead men are Michael Muddrick and Charles Bergers.

ALDERMAN MAKES REPLY TO CRITICS

He Explains Attitude Regarding Award of Now Famous Lee Essay Prize.

DID NOT KNOW THAT EULOGY WAS DESIRED

No Idea of Disloyalty to Lee Entered His Mind, and Decision Was Made on Merits of Paper—"Traitor" Not Used in Odious Sense.

Justice to Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, The Times-Dispatch prints the following letter, addressed to Mr. Norman V. Randolph, and received from him last night:

Dear Madam:—Absence in New York on important business concerns and a graver matter upon my return have prevented the issuance of a prompt statement in reply to the "resolutions of censure" adopted by the Richmond Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. It would have been an act of courtesy which I would have greatly appreciated if I had been consulted before these resolutions were passed and given to the American press.

The papers in competition for the prize essay, which competition was established by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and by its terms is confined to the students of that institution, were presented to me late last spring. I was ill at the time and preparing to go abroad, but gave the papers as careful attention as I had strength to give, and after doing so voted to award the prize to a paper entitled "Robert E. Lee: A Present Estimate."

For Essay, Not Eulogy.
Instructions for the award of the prize, if any had ever been sent me, were not before my eyes at the time, but I understood that the judges were to consider literary merit, structural ability, general thoughtfulness, as well as historical honesty, and fairness. I meant to express about this statement in my hasty telegram. Inasmuch as the prize was for an essay, and not a eulogy, and had been established at the most cosmopolitan American university, where it might be competed for by young men and women of all sections of the country, I supposed that one would be expected to allow for wide differences in historical point of view. Indeed, I had pride in what I believed to be the faith of the Daughters of the Confederacy that sincere study of the South's part in the War between the States by fair-minded human beings could only result in a clearing of the air, and a removal of the prejudices and misconceptions, no matter what had been their environment or upbringing. I did not consider it our duty to exclude any paper which had been submitted to us as eligible by the Daughters of the Confederacy, because it did not square with our own historical point of view, and I imagined my own to be essentially that of the Daughters, provided the paper was not malignant or vituperative, or meanly narrow or manifestly unjust in motive. Neither did I think that by our vote as judges in such a contest we were to be personally endorsing every word or opinion of the writer any more than the judges of a debate, who must often, as a matter of duty, award the palm to the side contending for positions not held by the judges. I did not suppose that young men and women of the United States or Southern America or Japan were expected to think just as we do about the great issues that once divided this republic.

Its Purpose Educational.
The purpose of the essay appeared to me to be educational, and not merely to accumulate tributes to a president and men that need no defense. Boysen's papers impressed me as presuming to be the best of those submitted, and that, of course, is still my opinion. I noted here and there sentences which were unwarranted generalizations, or which embodied what I thought unwarranted opinion, and if uniformly with my own thought, had been in my test I should have blue-penciled them quickly, but I did not expect scientific accuracy or a perfect historical point of view from a youthful collegian, male or female. I saw no evidence of unworthiness of mind or of pose, but rather a nourished on a certain young person, impressed me as a pleasant and just point of view, and I thought the ultimate purpose of the prize, after all, was to bring about such translations in great persons in the noblest possible way—that is to say, through self-enlightenment.

Wisdom Is Questioned.
If this were not the purpose of the establishment of this prize in a Northern college by the Daughters of the Confederacy, what possible purpose could the Daughters have had? Under these circumstances, is it contrary to that a failure to conform entirely to Southern views should operate as total disqualification of this paper? If so the prize should be offered, not on the basis of merit, but on the basis of conformity to the views of the judges, provided these views coincide with the views of those who offered the prize. In the light of this analysis, one may well question the wisdom of the establishment of the prize at all.

If I had thought for one moment that this young woman meant to set up and defend the thesis that Robert E. Lee was a traitor, I would have characterized her paper as too malignant and narrow-minded for publication in a prize essay in such a competition as such a time as this. As a Southerner, whose kindred shed their

Good Roads Supplement.

In the interest of the people of Virginia and for the instruction of the Delegates to the Good Roads Convention which meets in this city next week, The Times-Dispatch will print on next Sunday an eight-page section on Good Roads—How to build them; Why they should be built; How good roads help the farmer; How good roads improve land values and build up communities; How good roads go hand in hand with education and prosperity.

The Good Roads Section will be fully illustrated and will contain articles by the President of the United States, the Governor of Virginia and other distinguished writers.

Read Sunday's Times-Dispatch. It's great.